The Millheim Journal.

VOL. LV. MILLHEIM, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881. NO. 3

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GUARD THE FACT.

Speak though the truth, let others fence,
And trim their words for pay;
In pleasant sunshine of pretence
Let others bask their day.

Guard thou the fact, though clouds of night
Down on thy watch-tower stoop,
Though thou shouldst see thy heart's delight
Borne from thee by their swoop.

Face thou the wind: Though safer seem
In shelter to abide,
We were not made to sit and dream,
The safe must first be tried.

Show thou the light. If conscience gleam,
Set not thy bushel down.
The smallest spark may send a beam
O'er hamlet, tower and town.

Woe unto him on safety bent,
Who creeps from age to youth
Failing to grasp his life's intent
Because he fears the truth.

Be true to every inmost thought,
And as thy thought, thy speech.
What thou hast not by striving bought
Presume thou not to teach.

Then each wild gust the mist shall clear
We now see darkly through,
And justified at last appear
The true, in Him that's true.

Shot as a Robber.

Our tale opens in February of 1848, just four months before the outbreak of the revolution in France.

In a bit of a room on the fifth or sixth floor of a humble house in one of the common parts of Paris, and about six in the morning (for your true Frenchman is an early riser), a young man of about twenty-six might have been seen that summer morning busy over a glowing fire.

He was casting bullets. His face was firm, and even noble, with a certain gentle kindness, however, recommending it to most who looked at him.

After a time he discontinued his work, which was done very quietly, and the bullets he had made, together with the shining gun, were hidden behind a loose portion of the wainscoating.

Then taking a little earthenware pipkin, he set to work and made a capital mess of bread and milk, which he turned into a white basin. Next he carried it to an inner room, when he called "Granddad!"

In a moment an old man started from a light sleep, and turned smilingly toward the new comer:

"Here is thy breakfast,'

"Heaven bless thee, George. Thou art the light of my eyes! And what fine bread and milk it seems! Ah! hast thou had thy own breakfast?"

"No, not yet. But why dost thou sigh, granddad?"

"To think I cannot earn my own living. Ha! 'twas a pity I served my time at a trade to which my constitution was not fitted! Here I am with fingers scarcely strong and limber enough to hold this basin of bread and milk!

"Bah, Granddad! Thou didst work when thou wast able; and now I, thy only descendent work as well as I can for thee. I only do my duty."

"Thou dost indeed, do thy duty. When thy father, who married my daughter, was killed by a wound received from a gendarme, who mistook him, honest fellow, for a thief, when thy mother died, and I took care of thee, never did I think I was providing for my own early old age."

"Bah! granddad. I was too young to help you by the work of my hands. When I was only eighteen I had escaped the conscription, and so I took the place of another and richer man, and became his substiture on condition of his paying you a little annuity. This kept you while I served as a soldier, and keeps you now, when I am free of the army, and am once more a cabinet maker, getting my own living."

"Ah! but thou wouldst make more hadst thou properly served thy time to thy trade. But I will not repine, and as I see thy face is clouded, let us say no more on this subject. Tell me, what means the new sign-board of the little linen-draper opposite? He calls it 'The Sword of Brennus;" it was named 'The Purring Cat.'"

"Granddad, you know the Romans came into Gaul, and made our forefathers their slaves. Well, after a time—a very long time—Brennus led us to Rome; and compelled the Romans to pay tribute; and as Brennus saw them cheating with the weights, he cast in his heavy sword and insisted upon its weight in gold beyond the weights in the scale. So M. Lebrenne has taken this sword as his new sign—that of an honest man."

"With a pretty daughter, George!" laughed the grandsire.

But he became grave as he saw his grandson turn sadly away.

"What art thou going to do, to-day, grandfather?"

"I shall take my walk on the Boulevards."

"Don't dear grandfather, there may be fighting to day. The people are angry. Thou art too old to help, and I beg thee to keep at home."

"But—"

George Duchene was gone before the old grandfather could find words in which to ask for an explanation.

Paris was angry. As the hours grew there were threats in the very air.

Meanwhile George Duchene, who was not working that day, was passing along a quiet, but pleasant-looking street, when he heard calls for help on the first floor of a hotel.

"Vellada's voice!" he cried. 'There can be no question.

He hurried into the hotel, where great confusion was reigning among the waiters, dashed up-stairs, and ran to the doors which opened into rooms looking over the street.

Three—four were unlocked, and yielded to his hand. The fifth was fastened.

A moment, and he had burst the lock apart.

It was she—Vallada—the daughter of a linen-draper who had recently changed his sign from the "Purring Cat" to "The Sword of Brennus." It was she to whom his grandfather had referred some hours previously.

She had fainted, and lay on the divan at the mercy of a handsome villain, who was somewhat advanced toward a state of intoxication, and who appeared stunned by the sudden intrusion of the mere workman who stood before him.

But only for a moment. The next, the young rogue was flung crashing to the other side of the room, and then George, taking up a glass of water, dabbled Vallada's forehead with his wetted, honest right hand.

"Mademoiselle! Look up! It is I—George Duchene, your neighbor. Do not be afraid."

The voice recalled her still wandering senses.

"George!" she repeated, in a sweet, soft voice which made his heart beat.

"Quick—let us leave this place!"

"Yes, yes, George—take me home!"

But the waiters below showed signs of preventing their egress.

"My sister!" said George, making use of one of those untruths which now and again must be used in extreme cases.

There was enough of human nature in those servitors to compel them to fall back and let the couple pass into the street.

"Long before he had reached her father's house, he had declared his love and had been accepted.

And when once they had passed the threshold and the old linen-draper Lebrenne had heard what both had to say, the trader said:

This decides me. I join the insurrectionary movement. These aristocrats without aristocracy, and who have induced the king to illtreat his subjects, must have a lesson taught them. This Plournel is no more a count than you or I, M. George. He fancies because his father made large sums of money as an army contractor, that he is one of the nobility who can command the masses."

"He said he was taking me to see an old schoolfellow of mine, who was ill," added Vellada.

That evening in the Rue St. Denis, his grandfather, Lebrenne, the linen-draper, and his daughter had dined together when they were attracted by loud cries to the street door.

In the distance approached a crowd, carrying various arms, which glittered in the light of the torches grouped in the centre of the people.

"To arms! Vengeance!" were the shouts heard as the procession approached.

The torches lit up a wagon load of dead men and women. Upon the butt-end of the shafts stood a powerful man almost naked to the waist, and carrying a swinging torch.

"To arms! Vengeance!" The soldiers have fired upon the people!"

Surrounding the cart were citizens and citizen soldiers bearing arms.

They were marching to the palace to demand justice of the king, who was already thinking of packing up the crown jewels.

"It is time!" cried George. "The Revolution has commenced! But a moment, and I hold my gun!"

"And I join you!" cried the linen-draper.

At this instant female cries dominated even over that terrible din, and a woman was seen battling with a young man.

Two or three about the cart of death, seized both, and brought them before the man striding from shaft to shaft.

"What is it?" he asked.

"So please you, citizens, this man entered my shop and demanded money for buying arms to fight in the Revolution; and when I offered him a piece of gold, seized me, gagged me, and stole my gold. And as he was escaping, I broke from my bonds and seized him, and cried 'Help.'"

"It is true," cried the man, "I wanted money to buy myself and companions arms. This woman first gave me money then repented, and now accuses me of theft, My companions and I have been seeking all day for arms."

"Is that so?" asked George. "How then is it, that in the middle of the day, I rescued my sweetheart from your clutches?"

"'Tis false!"

"'Tis true!" said Vallada, advancing fearlessly, "You are no workman, but a M. de Plournel, pretending to be a nobleman."

"Death to thieves!" cried a voice.

And a score of other angry voices repeated the cry.

"True!" replied the men in the wagon; "we must show we are good citizens by proving we are no thieves. What say you? Shall he die?"

"Die!" shouted a hundred voices.

Vainly he screamed for his life; useless that George asked for it; in vain the linen-draper urged the guilty man's youth in his favor.

He was placed against the linen-draper's shutters, a gun put to his temple, a crash and he fell dead.

A paper was placed upon him bearing the words: "SHOT AS A ROBBER."

When Louis Phillippe had fled, and Louis Napoleon became President of the French Republic, Vallada and George were married.

We all know what politically happened. Louis Napoleon betrayed the Republic; pretending to court the working men by massacring the middle classes as they walked on the boulevards; caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor; and was finally taken prisoner by the Germans. Then he fled to England where he died.

George Duchene fell fighting for France, and Vallada died of a wound while nursing in one of the hospitals during the first siege of Paris. But their children have reaped the benefit of their parents' and forefathers' work, and live happily and peacefully in regenerated France.

About Lace.

In the sixteenth century lace was a favorite lover's bribe to an Abigail. Silvio in the bill of costs he sent to the widow of Zelinda, at the termination of his unsuccessful suit, makes a charge for a "piece of Flanders lace" to her waiting-woman Swift addressed a "young lady," in his peculiar strain: "And when you are among yourselves, how naturally after the first compliments, do you entertain yourselves with the price and choice of lace, and apply your hands to each other's lappets and ruffles, as if the whole business of life and the public concern depended, on the cut of your petticoats." Not satisfied with lace when alive, both men and women craved for it as a decoration for their grave clothes. In Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, the practice of burying people in lace acquired an unsavory reputation on account of the custom of rifling the tombs and selling the lace—often in a filthy condition—in the market. At Palermo the mummies in the catacombs of the Capuchin Convent are adorned with lace, and in Northern and Middle Europe this fashion prevailed for a long period. In the church of Revel lies the Duc de Croy, a general of Charles the Twelfth, in full costume, with a rich flowing tie of fine guipures.

A Base Impostor.

Shortly before three o'clock the other afternoon a farmer from the vicinity of Hempstead appeared in front of the Stock Exchange, New York, and entered into conversation with a citizen, who was waiting in the door, by asking:

"The convention in there breaks up at three o'clock, don't it?"

"Yes, that's the hour," was the reply.

"Do you know Jay Gould when you see him?"

"Oh, yes."

"Is he in there?"

"I presume so."

"Well, I wish you'd point him out to me when he comes out."

The citizen promised to do this, and within a few minutes he kept his word. The farmer took a square look at the railroad and telegraph prince, and then turned and asked:

"Are you dead sure?"

"Oh, yes."

"Can't be no mistake?"

"No."

"Well, it is about as I suspected. A few days ago a great big slouch of a fellow halted at my gate and began measuring my ground with a tape line, and squinting around in the most mysterious manner. I went out to see what was up, and, after beating around for a while, he said he was Jay Gould. I'd heard and read of Gould but I didn't know what he looked like."

"It must have been a fraud."

"I am sure of that now; I pumped around to find out what he was up to, and he finally said he wanted my place for an orphan asylum. He was going to build one as big as a palace and take care of all the orphans in the country."

"And of course, you treated him well?"

"Didn't I! Why, for three days he lived on the fat of the land and slept in the parlor bed-room! He was going to give me $25,000 for my land, and the way we killed chickens and turned out sweet cake for him made the old woman sick. He finally jumped the house and took my Sunday suit and a fiddle worth $8."

"I don't believe Gould would steal a fiddle."

"That's what I thought, and so I came over to have a look at him. It wasn't Gould at all, but some base imposter."

"And you are so much out?"

"Wall, it looks that way, but the experience is worth something. It may not be a week before some one else will come along with a ten-foot pole in his hand and a theological seminary in his eye, and claim to be Russell Sage, and the way I will knock down and step on him and walk over him, and drive him into the sale, will pay me a profit of fifty per cent on the investment.

American and Italian Sumac.

The quantity of native sumac, brought into the market does not exceed about 8,000 tons yearly, and its market price is only $50 per ton, just half the price of the Italian product. This difference in value is due to the fact that the American sumac, as at present prepared, is not suitable for making the finer white leathers used for gloves and fancy shoes, owing to its giving a disagreeable yellow or dirty color. It has recently been shown, however, that the leaves of native sumac gathered in June and July, are equal to the best foreign leaves. The importance of this discovery may be seen by the fact that the cultivation of the plant may be carried on most profitably in this country as soon as manufacturers and dealers recognize the improvement thus obtained in the domestic article, and by classifying it according to its percentage of tannic acid and its relative freedom from coloring matter, advance the price of that which is early picked and carefully treated. In Italy the sumac is planted in shoots in the spring in rows, and is cultivated in the same way and to about the same extent as corn. It gives a crop the second year after setting out, and regularly thereafter. The sumac gathered in this country is taken mostly from wild plants growing on waste land, but there is no reason why it should not be utilized and cultivated on land not valuable for other crops.

Aunt Jane at Halifax.

In was in the year 1851. I was sailing as second engineer on a Liverpool steamer bound for New York. When three days out the chief engineer came down and told us a stowaway had been found on board.

I didn't wait to hear any more, but went up on deck like a skyrocket, and there I did see a sight and no mistake. Every man Jack of the crew, and what passengers we had on board, were all in a ring on the forecastle, and in the middle stood the first mate, lookin, as black as thunder. Right in front of him, lookin' a reg'lar mite among all them big fellows, was a little bit o'lad not ten years old—ragged as a scarecrow, but with bright, curly hair and a bonnie little face of his own, if it hadn't been so woeful thin and pale.

But, bless your soul, to see the way the little chap held his head up, and looked about him you'd ha' thought the whole ship belonged to him. The mate was a great hulkin', black-bearded fellow, with a look that would have frightened a horse, and a voice fit to make one jump through a keyhole; but the young un warn't a bit afeared—he stood straight up, and looked him full in the face with them bright, clear eyes o' his, for all the world as if he was Prince Halfred himself. Folks did say afterward (lowering his voice to a whisper) as how he comed o' better blood nor what he ought; and, for my part, I'm rather of that way o' thinking myself; for I never yet seed a common street Harab, as they cal them now, carry it off like him. You might ha' heard a pin drop as the mate spoke.

"Well, you young whelp," says he, in his grimmiest voice, "what brought *you* here?"

"It was stepfather as done it," says the boy, in a weak little voice, but as steady as could be. "Father's dead, and mother's married again, and my new father says as how he won't ha' no brats about eatin' up his wages; and he stowed me away when nobody warn't looking, and guv me some grub to keep me goin' for a day or two till I got to see. He says I'm to go to Aunt Jane, at Halifax; and here's her address."

And with this he slips his hand into the breast of his shirt, and out with a scrap o' paper, awfully dirty and crumpled up, but with the address on it right enough.

We all believed every word on it, even without the paper, for his look and his voice, and the way he spoke, was enough to show that there wasn't a ha'porth o' lyin' in his whole skin. But the mate didn't swallow the yarn at all; he only shrugged his shoulders with a kind o' grin, as much as to say: "I'm too old a bird to be caught with that kind of chaff;" and then he says to him, "Look here, my lad; that's all very fine, but it won't do here—some o' these men o' mine are in the secret, and I mean to have it out o' them. Now, you just point out the man as stowed you away and fed you, this very minute; if you don't it'll be the worse for you."

The boy looked up in his bright fearless way—it did my heart good to look at him, the brave little chap!—and says, quite quietly. "I've told you the truth; I ain't got no more to say."

The mate says nothin', but he looks at him for a minute, as if he see clear through him; and then he faced round to the men, lookin' blacker than ever. "Reeve a rope to the yard!" he sings out, loud enough to raise the dead; "smart now."

The men all looked at each other, as much as to say, "What on earth is coming now?" But on board of ship, o' course, when you are told to do a thing you've got to do it; so the rope was rove in a jiffy.

"Now, my lad," says the mate in a hard, square kind of voice, that made every word seem like fitting a stone in a wall, "you see that rope? Well, I'll give you ten minutes to confess," and he took out his watch and held it in his hand, "and if you don't tell the truth before the time is up, I'll hang you like a dog!"

The crew all stared at one another as if they couldn't believe their ears—I didn't believe mine, I can tell ye—and then a long growl went among them like a wild beast wakin' out of a nap.

"Silence there!" shouts the mate, in a voice like the roar of a northeaster. "Stand by to run for'ard!" and with his own hand he put the noose around the boy's neck. The little fellow never flinched a bit: but there were some among the sailors, big chaps as could ha' felled an ox, as shook like leaves in the wind. As for me, I bethought myself of my curly-headed little lad at home, and how it would be if any one was to go for to hang him. And at the very thought on it I tingled all over, and my fingers clinched themselves as if they were a grippin' somebody's throat. I clutched hold o' a handspike, and held it behind my back, all ready.

"Tom," whispers the chief engineer to me, "do you think he really means to do it?"

"I don't know," says I, through my teeth; "but if he does he shall go first, if I swing for it."

I've been in many an ugly scrape in my time, but I never felt half as bad as I did then. Every minute seemed as long as a dozen, and the tick of the mate's watch reg'lar pricked my ears like a pin. The men were very quiet, but there was a precious ugly look on some of their faces; and I noticed that three or four on 'em kept edging for'ard to where the mate was standin' in a way that meant mischief. As for me, I made up my mind that if he did go for to hang the poor little chap, I'd kill him on the spot and take my chances.

"Eight minutes," says the mate, his great, deep voice breakin' in upon the silence like the tone of a funeral bell. "If you've got anything to confess, my lad, you'd best out with it, for yer time's nearly up."

"I've told you the truth," answered the boy, very pale, but as firm as ever." "May I say my prayers, please?"

The mate nodded, and down goes the poor little chap on his knees, with that infernal rope about his neck all the time, and puts up his little hands to pray. I couldn't make out what he said—fact my head was in such a whirl that I hardly could have known my own name—but I'll be bound God heard it, every word. Then he got up on his feet again, and puts his hands behind him, and says he to the mate, quite quietly, "I am ready."

And then sir, the mate's hard, grim face broke up all to once, like I've seed the ice in the Baltic. He snatched up the boy in his arms and kissed him; and burst out a-crying like a child; and I think there warn't one of us as didn't do the same. I know I did, for one.

"God bless you, my boy!" says he, smoothin' the child's hair with his great hard hand. "You're a true Englishman, every inch of you; you wouldn't tell a lie to save your life! Well, if so be as your father cast you off, I'll be your father from this day forth, and if I ever forget you, then may God forget me." And he kept his word.

Dust.

Instances of explosions caused by the ignition of carbonaceous dust floating in the atmosphere have become so numerous that such dust may be counted among the explosives. Such explosions are not uncommon in coal mines. An explosion was caused in Paris in 1869 by the taking fire of dust rising from a sack of starch which was thrown down stairs and burst. The fatal explosion which took place in a candy factory in New York city a few years ago was probably due to the starch dust floating in the room. The explosion of the flour dust in the mills at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1878, is another case in point. An explosion of malt dust recently took place in a brewery at Burton-on-Trent, England; finally, it has been suggested that the explosion which signalized the breaking out of the fire on the Seawanhaka was one of coal dust, such as often takes place in our stoves.

Facts Worth Remembering.

One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather will cover over one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

One fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail them on.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand and one bushel of hair will make enough mortar to plaster 100 square feet of wall.

Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney; nine bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and twenty inches long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.

—Chicago is to have a sugar refining company, with a capital of $750,000.

Disciplining the Cat.

Grandma Slocum was busy over her sewing in the warm, quiet air of the sitting-room, and grandpa was striving to convince himself that he was reading the weekly paper, despite a vague impression that he was falling asleep, when both were brought to their feet by a sudden crash in the pantry. "It's that cat!" said grandpa. But grandma, who seldom ventured to express an opinion before looking into the question, said nothing and hastened to the scene of the disaster.

As she opened the door of the pantry the unfortunate cat darted out, and grandpa, armed with the broom, started in pursuit around the spacious kitchen. The cat, however, was too nimble for his rather clumsy movements, and he was obliged to desist without having accomplished anything more than thoroughly frightening the animal.

"I'll teach the critter!" he exclaimed. "Forever on shelves and tables! Only yesterday she chawed up the last chicken you had laid away, and last week skimmed half a dozen pans of milk! What's she done now?" and pushing open the pantry door, he beheld his wife gazing sorrowfully down at the fragments of several plates, among which lay an old china teapot, which had belonged to grandma's mother, and was held in great reverence by the family.

For a moment grandpa stood speechless with indignation. He was so lavish with his tongue on ordinary occurrences he could find nothing to say which could fully express his mind on this occasion. When he did speak, it was only to say, very quietly:—

"I wouldn't have taken any money for that teapot."

Then he turned away, leaving grandma to gather up the fragments, and went out to the wood-pile to vent his feelings in quick, heavy blows, continuing the exercise until night.

Meanwhile grandma had examined the teapot and thought it could be mended. To be sure, the nose and handle were broken off, but if they were ingeniously puttied on again, it would still be serviceable.

So, very carefully, she cemented the broken pieces together, placed the whole behind the new stove that the joints might harden, and returned to her sewing, where at length, overcome by the warmth and quiet, she fell asleep.

At dusk grandpa came into the kitchen to see if supper was about ready. Grandma was not in the room. His eye caught the glimmer of white behind the stove. "Nice kitty!" he said, coaxingly. "Pretty kitty! Did she want to be petted? Well, she should. Just let me get within three feet on ye, and we'll see whether there'll be any more crockery smashed! Yes; po or kitty! Warn't satisfied with eatin' off a chiny plate. Had to see what was on the shelves, hey? Let me get two steps nearer, and I'll never ask another favor of ye! Ni-i-ce kitty! Take THAT, you varmint!"

The heavy foot struck the object with terrible force. There was a jingling crash, grandma screamed, and the ill-fated teapot scurried across the kitchen in fifty pieces.

Grandpa was probably never so completely surprised in his life. But in a moment the ridiculousness of his performance overcame him, and he dropped into a chair, laughing heartily.

He made no further effort to discipline the cat.

How Diamonds are Made.

Professor Hannay recently conceived the possibility of finding a solvent for carbon. A gaseous solution nearly always yields crystalline solid on withdrawing the solvent or lowering its solvent power; it was, therefore, probable that the carbon might be deposited in the crystalline condition. Many experiments were made, but they showed that ordinary carbon, such as charcoal, lampblack, or graphite is not affected by the most probable solvents that could be thought of, for chemical action takes the place of solution. During some experiments, Professor Hannay noticed a curious reaction, namely, when a gas containing carbon and hydrogen is heated under pressure in presence of certain metals, the hydrogen is attracted by the metal, and the carbon is left free. When this takes place in presence of a stable compound containing nitrogen, the whole being under a red heat, and under several thousands of atmospheres of pressure, the carbon is so acted upon by the nitrogen compound that it is obtained in the clear, transparent form of the diamond. The great difficulty lies in the construction of an inclosing vessel, strong enough to withstand the enormous pressure and high temperature, tubes constructed on the gun-barrel principle (with a wrought-iron coil) of only one-half inch bore, and four inches external diameter, being torn open in nine cases out of ten. The carbon obtained in the unsuccessful experiments is as hard as natural diamond, scratching all other crystals, and it does not affect polarized light. Crystals have been obtained with curved faces, belonging to the octahedral form, and diamond is the only substance crystalising in this manner. The crystals burn easily on thin platinum foil, over a good blow pipe, and leave no residue, and after two days immersion in hydrofluoric acid, they show no sign of dissolving, even when boiled. On heating a splinter, even in the electric arc it turned black—a very characteristic reaction of the diamond. Lastly, a little apparatus was constructed for effecting a combustion of the crystals and determining composition. The ordinary organic analysis method was used, but the diamond pieces were laid on a thin piece of platinum foil, and this was ignited by an electric current, and the combustion conducted in pure oxygen. The result obtained was that the sample (14 milogrammes) contained 97.86 per cent, of carbon, a very close approximation, considering the small quantity employed. The announcement that the long-predicted experiment—artificial formation of diamond—would be described at a meeting of the Royal Society has occasioned much excitement, but neither dealers in diamonds, nor the general public need disturb themselves. The process is expensive, tedious, dangerous, and the diamonds are as yet too small to represent anything beyond a scientific value. Cheap diamonds made by machinery are reserved for some future generation.

—Brazil supplies the United States with 800,000 bags of coffee annually.

—The grain crop of Italy is this year larger by one-third than in 1879.

Household Adornments.

Skeleton leaves and crystallized grasses for household adornment may be made as follows: There is a slow and quick method; the former is by procuring the natural decomposition of the pulpy substance of the leaf by exposure to light in a dish of water, the quick method is by the use of a weak alkaline destructive solution, of which soda and lime are the active agents. By the slow method one may proceed as follows: The leaves are laid out smoothly in a pan or dish, and covered with rain-water two or three inches deep, and are held down by means of sheets of glass resting on small stones at the corners by which they are prevented from pressing too closely on the leaves. They are exposed to the sunlight in a warm window. In two or three weeks they are examined, and all those that have become soft and pulpy are removed to another dish to be cleaned. The rest are left until they, too, become soft. The softened leaves are carefully removed one by one by being floated on to a small sheet of glass; the pulp is pressed out by means of a small stiff painter's brush or a tooth brush, used by tapping up and down and not by a sweeping motion. This breaks up the pulp only, which is washed away by pouring water upon it from a small pitcher. To make this convenient, the glass may be placed on two wooden bars resting on the edges of a deep dish with a towel under it to catch the splashings.

The quick method is as follows: Four ounces of sal-soda are dissolved in a quart of hot water, two ounces of quicklime are added, and the whole boiled for 20 minutes. The solution is cooled and strained. The leaves are then boiled in this for one hour, or until the pulp is easily removed, when it is washed off as already mentioned. The fibres remain, leaving a perfect skeleton of frame-work of the leaf. This is bleached by exposure to a solution of one tablespoonful of chloride of lime in a quart of water, strained clear from sediment. The skeletons are placed in a dish, covered with this solution, and kept in a dark closet for two days, watching in the meantime that the fibres are not softened too much and thus injured. After bleaching, the leaves are steeped in clear soft water for a day, and then floated off upon a card and placed between soft napkins until dry. They are then ready to be finally pressed, bent, curled, or arranged in bouquets or groups. Crystallized grasses and sprays are made as follows: The bunches are first arranged in a suitable manner, tied and secured; a solution of four ounces of alum to a quart of boiling water is made, and when this has cooled to about 90 degrees, or blood heat, the bunch of grass and leaves is suspended in it, in a deep jar, from a rod placed across the mouth of it; as the liquid cools crystals of alum are deposited upon every spray, the finer and weaker the solution is made. This deposit of crystals occurs in the cooling liquid, because hot water dissolves more alum than cold water, and as the water cools the excess of alum forms crystals which attach themselves to any fibrous matter in contact with it more readily than to anything else. These crystals enlarge by accretion constantly, as long as there is an excess of alum in the solution. When the supply is exhausted the solution is warmed and more alum is dissolved in it; it is returned to the jar and the bunch of grasses is replaced. When sufficiently covered with crystals it is taken out and dried and is finished.

Bulgarian Heroes.

The three heroes of the Bulgarian campaign who are enshrined in the hearts of the Russians, are Todleben, Gourko, and Skobeloff. Todleben is now in his sixtieth year, having entered the engineer school in St. Petersburg in 1835. During the Crimean war he conducted the siege of operations against Silistria, and the heroic defence of Sebastopol. At the outbreak of the present war he was considered an old fogy, and was shelved in the Engineer Department of the Minister of War. When the staff found out that Plevna could not be captured by hurling solid regiments against the intrenchments, the veteran was called to the front to conduct the investment. Gourko is in his fiftieth year, and had seen service in the Crimea, and Poland before he made his dashing raid across the Balkans. He commands the Imperial Guard, the flower of the Russian Army, and has borne a conspicuous part in the siege of Plevna. Skobeloff is the youngest Major General in the service, his age being thirty-two. He won the name of dare-devil during the campaign in Khokand, and has exposed himself recklessly during the present war. On the evening before the passage of the Danube at Simnitza, having been requested by the Grand Duke to call for volunteers from the first division of Cossacks under his command to swim the river and reconnoiter the opposite bank, he plunged into the water at the head of a small party of ten men, and successfully accomplished the required work. He always leads his men against the enemy. He saved what was left of the army that attacked Osman late in July, and in the desperate assaults upon the enemy's works, early in September, fought like a second Suwarrow.

He Thought he had 'em.

Sniffles brought his two weeks' spree to a close on Thursday night. He lay on the lounge in the parlor, feeling as mean as sour lager, when something in the corner of the room attracted his attention. He asked hoarsely:

"Mirandy, what is that?"

"What is what, Likey?"

Sniffles name is Lycurgus, and his wife calls him Likey for short and sweet.

"Why that—that—thing in the corner," said the frightened man pointing at it with a shaking hand.

"Likey dear, I see nothing," replied the woman.

"What, don't you see it?" he shrieked. "Then I've got 'em. Oh, heavens! bring me the Bible. Mirandy, bring it quick! Here, on this sacred book I swear never to touch a drop of whisky. If I break my vow, may my right hand cleave to the roof of my mouth and—"

Here, catching another glimpse of the terrible object he clutched his wife and begged in piteous tones:

"Don't leave me; don't leave your Likey," and burying his face in the folds of her dress, he sobbed himself into a troubled sleep.

Then his wife stole gently to the corner, and picked up the toy snake and threw it into the stove.

—There are 40,000 American books in the British Museum.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, '81.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Protracted meeting in progress which will likely continue over Sabbath.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. G. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Brethren.

Rev. L. M. Gates, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning—German; and in Millheim in the evening—English.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUMILLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Official Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Barnhield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Deviing.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

PROSPECTIVE NEW SENATORS.

Fair the Man in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, January, 11.—A dispatch from Carson City, Nevada, says both houses took a vote for United States senator to-day. It resulted as follows: Wren, senate 14, assembly 7, Fair, senate 10, assembly 41; Daggett, senate 1, assembly none.

General Joseph R. Hawley to be a Senator.

HARTFORD, January 11.—The republican legislative caucus to-night unanimously nominated General Joseph R. Hawley as candidate for United States senator.

It is Miller in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—At Sacramento to-day the assembly balloted for United States senator with the following result: General Miller, republican, 42; Judge Wallace, democrat, 34; scattering, 4.

Sherman Nominated by Acclamation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 11.—The republicans of the two branches of the general assembly met to-night in open caucus and nominated John Sherman by acclamation for United States senator.

Harrison Indiana's Man.

INDIANOPOLIS, January 11.—The republican caucus to-night unanimously nominated General Benjamin Harrison for United States senator.

Michigan.

Congressman O. D. Conges is the new Senator-elect from the state of Michigan.

New York.

The Empire state sends Thomas C. Platt, a stalwart republican, to the U. S. Senate.

Delaware.

DOVER, Jan. 12.—The Democratic members in caucus to-night decided unanimously to re-elect Thomas F. Bayard to the United States Senatorship.

THE
PHILADELPHIA TIMES

The Times for 1881.

THE TIMES will enter the New Year with a larger circle of regular readers than it had at any previous period of its history, and the important events of the next year must steadily enlarge the field of independent journalism.

A new administration will be inaugurated; new political occasions will create new political duties; the great commercial and industrial prosperity of the country must stimulate progress and thrift in all sections, and the tendency of political power will be toward corruption and despotism, as it ever is when the people are diverted from the stern criticism of authority by peace and plenty.

THE TIMES will be in the future, as it has been in the past, absolutely independent of political parties, but earnestly and fearlessly devoted to integrity and patriotism in our statesmanship and to the freedom and sanctity of the ballot. Dependent party organs will continue to babble about party men and party measures; to excuse the public jobber and the demagogue; to suppress, pervert or deny the truth when party intersts demand it, and to lavish the regulation praise of the servant to the master; but the growing intelligence of the age daily multiplies the readers of the independent newspaper, and the journals which best reflect the rapidly increasing independence of the people will be the great American journals of the future.

THE TIMES aims to reach the highest standard of the independent newspaper. It fearlessly opposes corruptionists and rings in all parties, whether in city, State or nation. It opposes every form of imperial political domination, whether represented by an individual, by a faction or by a party. It opposes sectionalism North and South as the demon of the Republic, and it demands public tranquility and the supremacy of liberty and law for every citizen of the Union.

THE TIMES will begin the New Year strengthened in all of its already exceptionally strong departments. Its Annals of the War will be continued in the WEEKLY EDITION, with specially interesting extracts therefrom in the other editions, and the contributors for 1881 to this important feature of the paper will be from the most distinguished soldiers and civilians of both North and South. Its large list of contributors in this and in foreign countries will be more than maintained; its reliable news correspondence is unsurpassed by that of any other journal of the country: its various departments essential to a complete newspaper for the home and family circle are constantly enlivened by fresh writers, and it will maintain the position it has won solely on its merits, as one of the most reliable and complete newspapers of the world.

TERMS: DAILY—delivered by carriers, for twelve cents a week: mail subscription, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month; postage free. SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, two dollars a year, postage free; single copies, four cents. WEEKLY—Published every Saturday morning, two dollars a year; five copies $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy sent free to the getter-up of a club.

Address THE TIMES,
TIMES BUILDING, Philadelphia.

LET IT BE FREE ALL AROUND.

A Mississippi newspaper hopes that the "South will remain solid until the elections are as free and fair in Massachusetts as they are in Mississippi." There is much more in this than a joke.

If, as Mr. Boutwell and the Stalwarts who are seeking a pretext for Federal interference assert, it is true that the ballot has sometimes been paralyzed in the hands of the negro by violence or threats, it is equally true that in New England intimidation of white voters by employers has been carried on much more systematically and upon a much larger scale.

The reports of the Senate Committee furnish ample proof of the statement, if official evidence were needed to establish a fact, of which since the election of Garfield the bulldozing manufacturers make a boast, and offer it as a just basis of future consideration at the hands of the party they so effectually served in this way.

We are for a free ballot everywhere. We want it not only as free in Massachusetts as it is in Mississippi, and *vice versa*, but absolutely free; and we believe it quite as great a crime to suppress the intelligence of a white laborer by threats of dismissal from employment, as to drive a negro voter from the polls by threats of personal violence.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AUDITOR GENERAL SCHELL'S administration of his office is winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people." For instance the Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette*, after complimenting State Treasurer Butler, says: "Another official who is equally well spoken of is the outgoing democratic auditor general, Hon. William P. Schell, of Bedford county. His term of office expires in May, when Hon. John A. Lemon, of Blair county, takes his place. Mr. Schell is said to be in training for the gubernatorial race next year, as the candidate of the democratic party." We are not informed as to Mr. Schell's intentions respecting the candidacy for governor, but we do know that he has made a capable and upright auditor general. His report for the last fiscal years shows that the revenues of the state have been more closely collected than ever before and that the greatest care has been taken in the settlement of accounts and claims against the state to live up to the letter of the law.

HANCOCK'S DEFEAT.—The mass meeting at the Cooper Institute Tuesday night, Dec. 28, was well attended. Abram Hewitt, the principal speaker, said that neither Hancock nor Garfield had a majority of the popular vote, and laid the Democratic defeat to schism in the New York Democracy. Eleven thousand votes would have changed the result in the State and in the country and if the Democrats had united the votes could have been had. He condemned Tammany, and did not accept Irving Hall, as he thought a new organization of better elements outside and inside of both should be found.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 15, 1881.

Only one question has been before Congress at this session which can be called "political." That was the subject of the electoral court. I have never been able to understand why all the Democrats voted one way on that question, or all the Republicans the other way. But the devision, so far as progress was made, was strictly on party lines. I am told to-day that the subject will not be again brought up during the session. On the appropriation bills and all other measures so far considered the House has voted with substantial unanimity. Sometimes a few men, seven or eight—have voted against an appropriation bill because some portion of it did not suit them. Of the bills likely to be acted on at this session, on which there is any necessity for final action, I do not recall one that has party politics in it. I mention the subject because there is said to be a movement among leading Republicans to break up this desirable condition of things, and I think the Democrats, having a majority in every committee, should suppress any suggested measure of the kind. The selection of Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, the tenor of all advices from President-elect Garfield, and more especially his remarks yesterday to the negro delegation which visited him, show that the next administration is not inclined to use the old clothes of the Grant and Hayes administrations in preparing its policy, but that it will endeavor to furnish other than merely sectional questions for consideration and action. The President elect seems to appreciate the fact that sectionalism, and recollections of the civil war have dominated in politics long enough. In the interest of good government the Democrats in Congress ought to be willing to do all they can to smooth the way for the change. They can do their part most effectually by agitating between this time and the fourth of March only such questions as relate to the National interest of the country.

One of the unnecessary and also very irritating matters which may or may not be lengthily discussed is the Kellogg Senatorial contest. It is known to every one that the halt a dozen Democratic Senators including men of the standing of Thurman, Bayard and McDonald, will vote against unseating Kellogg, and that therefore he cannot be unseated. Why, then make an "issue" on the subject. And, if there must be a final settlement of the matter why not vote upon it at once, instead of repeating for the hundreth time the arguments pro and con.

Five appropriation bills have been passed by the House, and two of them have been amended and passed by the Senate. The funding bill will probably be passed by the House next Wednesday, and go to the Senate. The Inter-State Commerce bill will be discussed, and—I think—beaten early in February. The apportionment bill seems now to have no enemies in either House and will be pushed through early.

CARROLL.

They have got the Grant pension business at last in the U. S. Senate. Logan last Monday introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of Gen. Grant on the retired list. The bill provides that the President be authorized to appoint him to the retired list with the rank and full pay of the general of the army. The second section authorizes the President, when he shall consider an emergency has arisen requiring the services of Gen. Grant on active duty, to assign him to any command commensurate with the rank of general. We hope no Democrat will vote for such a measure.

OHIO sends John Sherman to the senate, Connecticut General Joseph R. Hawley, an experienced representative and a gallant soldier, and Indiana General Benjamin Harrison, an able lawyer, while poor Pennsylvania will content herself with Senator Cameron's man Oliver, who has a million dollars.—*Patriot.*

Hon. James G. Blaine is to be the new Secretary of State in the Garfield administration. At least so the knowing ones say.

Hon. L. A. Mackey, S. Woods Caldwell, Esq., and W. W. Rankin, are the candidates in Clinton county for legislature, vice Whaley, deceased. The "middle man" is our choice this time.

Our state legislature has not done anything worth mentioning thus far—except to parcel out the offices among themselves. It is perhaps just as well for the people if they keep on doing nothing.

Gen Grant was last week elected President of the New York Exhibition Company. Hope the poor man will be content and happy at last.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, loss of sexual power in either sex from any cause; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. 1y

UNSEATED LAND APPEALS.—Appeals will be held in the Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., for the purpose of adjusting the assessed value of unseated lands as follows:

Tuesday, February 1st, for the townships of Haines, Miles, Penn, Gregg, Potter, Harris, College, Ferguson, Half Moon and Patton.

Wednesday, February 2d for the townships of Benner, Spring, Walker, Marion, Liberty, Howard, Boggs, Union, Huston, Worth and Taylor.

Thursday, February 3d for the township of Rush.

Friday, February 4th for the townships of Snow Shoe, Burnside and Curtin.

All persons interested take notice.

ANDREW GREGG, }
GEORGE SWAB, } County Com.
JACOB DUNKLE, }

HENRY BECK, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Calvin H. Wise, late of Haines township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL SMITH, Administrator.

Hartleton, Union Co, Pa., Jan. 20th, 1881. 6t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that they have dissolved partnership in the grain business at Coburn Station, the dissolution taking effect from and after Jan. 1st, 1881.

G. W. STOVER,
3t P. H. STOVER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Miles Township near Stover's place. On Friday Jan. 21st, 1881.

All that certain tract or piece of ground, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines Geo. Wohlfert and others. Containing sixty acres more or less about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other out buildings.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day when terms will be made known by

J. H. REIFSNYDER,
Assignee of Geo. Fiedler.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about two miles east of Rebersburg, on or about the last of Sept. 1880, a red heifer, white along the belly, white spots at head and a cut in right ear. No other marks. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take the same away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 30th, 2m. WM. KREAMER.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.45
Lewisburg	ar 7.15	10.00	2.35	7.00
Lewisburg	lv 7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.06	2.40	
Biehl	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg	7.47	10.29	2.57	
Mifflinburg	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton	8.33	11.35	3.43	
Wicker Run	9.00		4.11	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.30	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon	ar 6.50	ar 9.30	ar 1.20	ar 8.30
Lewisburg	6.35	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.10	1.00	6.10
Biehl		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg		8.56	12.42	5.55
Mifflinburg		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton		8.15	11.50	5.10
Wiker Run		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run		7.31		4.30
Fowler		7.10		4.10
Coburn		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore.	9 09 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 05 a. m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 20 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 50 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven..	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore..	7 37 a. m.
"	" Williamsport .	8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg...	12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia.	3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven..	11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ..	3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	3 00 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

THE PHILA. Branch CLOTHING HOUSE

Has now opened its

Immense Stock of

Fall & Winter

Clothing.

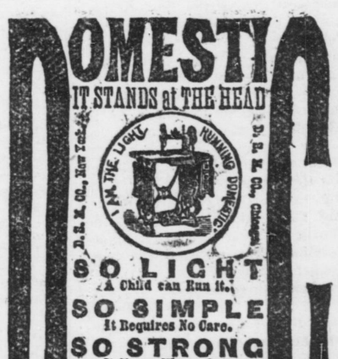
They

Suit your

eyes, your person and your

POCKETS.

Samuel Lewin, Manager,
BELLEFONTE, PA



LADIES!

USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions

1888 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes. 30 to 46 inches. Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

BAULAND & NEWMAN,
BELLEFONTE PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

AT

THE BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the Largest best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county comprising a full line of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS
YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The pubic are cordiallay invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Respectfully Yours,

BAULAND & NEWMAN

Our Motto is: One price the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

Great Peremtory SALE
OF
DRY GOODS AT COST.

F. J. TROXELL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,

square & long Shawls, Broche. Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool & SKIRTS, CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,

Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesper Streets, Lock Haven, Penna.

KAMPS

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN
OF
LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,
Slippers & Ladies
WALKING SHOES,

just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent wherefore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

KAMP'S

40 CARDS With your name neatly Printed on, for 10 Cts. Songs, one cent each Send for price list. Address, F. McLAUGHLIN, & Co. LEWISBURG, Pa.

RATTLESNAKE WEED OINTMENT.

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
NEW REMEDY. SURE CURE.

RHEUMATISM,

Which renders life a burden and finally destroys it, is permanently cured by this remedy. Stiff and swollen joints are restored to their natural condition.

NEURALGIA.

A single application gives relief. Cases of the *longest standing* are permanently cured by a single bottle.

CURES GUARANTEED

in every case. Money refunded to any one not relieved after a fair trial. For sale by all first class druggists.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Send for statement of cures.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.
28-3m STODDART & CO

GILMORE & CO.,
LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's Additional Homestead Right and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, '81.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

WANTED.—A blacksmith at R. B. Hartman's foundry.

—The penalty for disturbing a religious meeting is $50 fine and three months' imprisonment, or both.

—Mifflinburg has made and sold between four and five hundred sleighs this season: That looks like business.

—Don't miss the sale of the Philips' lots on Saturday. There may not be another such chance to buy good land near town in a long time.

—Rev. W. R. Wieand, of Rebersburg, will offer his fine homestead in Adamsburg, Snyder county, at public sale, on Saturday, Jan. 22nd.

—James D. Boyer, of Boalsburg, is very sick of typhoid fever. Hope Providence may spare his life to his afflicted wife and friends.

—Union county is out of debt and has a cash balance of nearly $5000 in the treasury. Good management, that.

A shooting match for a big Durham bull is to come off at the Great Western Hotel three miles east of Mifflinburg, Tuesday the 25th inst.

—The Evangelicals of Aaronsburg are taking subscriptions to build a church in that place. We understand that they have secured a site on Second street near Mr. John Beaver's.

—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, about ten to fifteen bushels potatoes and about five to eight bushels of apples. If it suits you to pay off your subscription in that way bring them along at once.

—Our friend W. H. Corman, Esq., purchased the Junction property near Nittany Hall, from the heirs of Thomas Huston, dec'd. What does it mean? Don't know, can't tell. Guess he could give all necessary information.

—Jacob & Elias Snook, Administrators of Levi Snook, deceased, will offer a valuable farm situated in the east end of Nittany Valley, at public sale on the premises, Jan. 27th next. See bills.

—Our editor could'nt give much attention to the paper this week, and if the *Journal* is just a trifle better than usual don't blame him. He is busy as a beaver soliciting subscriptions for the projected new Lutheran church.

—The FORKS HOUSE, one of the best hotel stands in this section of the country, situate at Coburn Station on the Lewisburg & Tyrone rail road, is for sale. For particulars apply to
tf G. W. STOVER.

—SAMMY K. FAUST has made and sold twenty-seven sleighs this season and is getting rich fast—*hennyhow* rich enough to be able to make us a present of a good, nice sleigh. Wish somebody would just remind him of it before the snow is all gone.

—The *Selinsgrove Times* very fitly says:

Gov. Hoyt don't say a word in his message about the abuse of the pardoning power. That was a subject he might have dwelt upon as he knows all about it from experience.

GENEROUS DEED.—J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., J. W. Snook, John H. Musser, of Aaronsburg and another little bit of a man whose name modesty forbids us to mention, have donated a fine building lot, corner of Penn and Mill streets, to the Lutheran congregation of Millheim, for a church site.

OUR SICK.—Our old friend A. Alexander is still confined to his room. R. B. Hartman is improving and may be out again in a few days. Mrs. Geo. W. Shunk's recovery seems to be assured as far as human judgment goes. Otherwise good health prevails in town and neighborhood as far as we know.

—J. R. VanOrmer, the accomplished, brilliant ex-editor of the *Teachers' Journal*, paid us a pop visit last Saturday. Reese knows just how to manage to retain a snug warm place in the hearts of his friends here. The principal reason why we like him is because we can't help it.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—This work is before us, and those who send 10 cents to JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y., for it will be *disappointed*. Instead of getting a cheap thing, as the price would seem to indicate, they will receive a very handsome work of 112 pages, and perhaps 500 illustrations—not cheap, but elegant illustrations, on the very best of calandered paper, and as a set off to the whole, a beautiful Colored Plate that is worth twice the price of the book.

—The United States with upwards of 51,000,000 inhabitants occupy the fourth place among the nations of the earth. China has over 300,000,000, British India 190,000,000, and Russia 86,000,000. In territory Russia exceeds the United States by 8,000,000 square miles, while China, Canada and Brazil have about the same extent of territory, 3,500,000 square miles. The population of the United States to the square mile is 14, that of France 182, Germany 201, England 268, the Netherlands 282, and Belgium 469.

—Read of F. McLaughtin & Co's card in another column, and if you want any cards printed give them a chance.

The anxiety that Mr. Garfield has over the selection of a cabinet and other officers does not in the least interfere with the immense business done at Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store, Bellefonte, Pa. 2t

—A sad result from shooting off the old year occurred in New Berlin. A boy named Clinton Whitmer, about 16 years of age, received a charge of powder in one of his hands by accident, on said occasion, producing lockjaw, from the effects of which he died on last Saturday.

NOTICE.

Wishing to close all my book accounts, I have determined to sell for cash or produce only from and after March 1st, 1881.

I will give my customers the full advantage of a strictly

CASH SYSTEM.

SAMUEL GRENINGER.

—Mormonism is spreading so rapidly in Idaho that the Governor of the territory has deemed it his duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject. What to do with the Mormons is getting to be quite a difficult problem.

ALL IN ONE DAY.—With the fine sleighing which we now have, you can start from home in the morning, drive to Bellefonte, buy one of Lewin's superb suits—cheaper than the cheapest—and return home in time for supper. 2t

—Christian K. Ross, the father of Charley Ross, passed through Altoona the other day, and to a reporter of the *Call* he said: "The only tidings I have ever received of Charley since he was stolen was the demand for a ransom of $20,000. If I had paid that I would have had him long before this. As it is I have spent $60,000 and have not got him. I am still engaged and have detectives employed, and hope in time to find him. I have examined over three hundred lost children in the search some of whom had been stolen, but none of them was Charley. I would not pay the ransom. I wanted to protect the community and secure the thieves. As it is, I have lost all my fortune and my boy."

—It appears that after all the warnings that the newspapers contain there are still some people in the rural districts who allow themselves to be swindled. A short time ago a patent right man sold Wm. P. Tressler, of Jackson township, and Henry Lahr, of Lower Mahony, a device to hold bags while being filled. He then persuaded them to take some of the machines to sell on commission. He asked them to give their names to him in writing, which they did. In a few days after another man appeared with notes against each of them for over a hundred dollars. They did not know they were signing a note. Next?—*Northumberland Co. Democrat.*

Christ's Reformed Church at Madisonburg, was dedicated to the Triune God on Sunday Jan. 9th. Large concourse of people had gathered to take part in the services—services well attended during the week previous. People much interested and profited.

The church is a brick structure, cruciform in shape, and gothic in style. Audience room 35x50 with a chapel for Sunday school &c, 21x42, and a lofty spire in front of church in which is placed a fine bell, weighing 848 pounds. The windows have stained glass, and walls and ceiling are frescoed. A beautiful 99 dollar chandelier, pulpit and chancel chairs—nice carpet and a new Burdette organ grace the audience chamber. After the church was complete and all furniture secured for it, there was a debt of about 750 dollars to be liquidated. This amount was raised during the week of services and on the day of dedication without any trouble. Thus this congregation of 55 communicant members have built a beautiful church costing about 4500 dollars and paid for it, except about 100 dollars which was secured on the day of dedication from neighboring friends. The bell is a present from George & Sarah Shafer. The chandelier from George Shafer, and a nice communion set a present from Mrs. Benj. Roush, and a pulpit and chancel chairs a gift from Mrs. Jno. Roush.

—Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending Jan. 14th. 1881.

No. of pupils, males—28, females—22, total—50. No. attending, males—26, females—17, total—43. No. tardy, males—20, females—16, total—26. No. present every day, males—16, females—10, total—26. Average attendance, males—21, females—13, total—34. Per cent. of attendance, males—81, females—76, total—79. No. of visitors—2.

By the above it will be seen that several pupils have not been in school at all during the week. Others have been there 1 day out of 5, while some were present 2 days. Some attended on Monday, Wednesday and Friday missing every other day. Those attending only by chance are not making any marked progress. I trust the attendance in the future will be more regular.

D. L. ZERBY,
Teacher.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the folicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce a gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil a color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

—The Job work done in the Journal Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

—There is'nt the slightest excuse for a man to appear among his fellow men in clothing "all tattered and torn," when Lewin will sell him a good suit or almost nothing. Surely not. 2t

—Forty years experience has stamped public approval on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as the most reliable of all remedies for Throat or Chest diseases. Its continued and increasing popularity is conclusive evidence of its superior curative qualities.

—At an adjourned congregational meeting of the St. John's Lutheran congregation of Millheim held on Wednesday evening, the 19th, inst., it was voted to proceed with the building of a church next summer. The subscriptions having reached a point that promises final success, Jonathan Harter, J. W. Snook and H. E. Duck were appointed a building committee.

The following resolutions were also passed:

Resolved, That the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Millheim hereby tenders its heartiest thanks to Messrs. J. H. Reifsnyder, J. W Snook, John H. Musser and B. O. Deininger for their truly generous gift of a building lot.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the MILLHEIM JOURNAL and that the secretary send a copy to each of the donors.

—Read the new time table of the L. C. & S. S. Railroad in another.

News Miscellany.

The temperance movement in Erie promises to be very active during the winter.

Many of the farmers throughout Chester county are obliged to melt snow in order to supply their stock with water.

It is proposed in Allegheny to elect one woman in each ward as school director.

PARIS IS A MOUNTAINSIDE village in Clarke county, Va. For several weeks the cold at that point in the Blue Ridge has been intense. During the storms of the holiday week nearly every house in the village, owing to its peculiar situation, was buried to the roofs in mammoth snow drifts, compelling residents to cut tunnels, in many instances fifteen or twenty feet long, to make exits. So completely was the country overwhelmed with snow that it was impossible to make any headway in it with the most powerful horses. Mrs. Kate Whitman, a widow, and her two children on Christmas Day were found frozen to death. While trying to break the road to Berryville on Tuesday, December 28, three men perished in the snow. At a meeting of the men of the village it was resolved to appoint a committee of fifteen to take charge of all the wood and provisions in town. This was accordingly done, not without some opposition, and a radical change in affairs was soon effected. The committee ruled the inhabitants with a strong hand, compelling them to crowd in about twenty houses, where fires were kept going night and day. This was in order to economize fuel. Each man, woman and child was given a supply of provisions twice a day, while every morning a party of men was sent out to battle the terrible snow and search for fuel and birds, the latter being frozen to death by thousands. On Tuesday of last week Roger L. Cooper, a resident of the village, succeeded in making his way to Berryville, from which place sleighs containing medicines and food were at once dispatched to Paris. It is said that when Cooper left Paris no less than 75 of the 500 villagers were sick in bed.

Robbers Arrested.

READING, January 15.—The Lancaster county officials yesterday succeeded in capturing two of the five notorious Buzzard brothers, who for years past have been the terror of the country districts of eastern Pennsylvania. Their names are Abe and Joseph Buzzard, the remaining three being still at large. Two of the other members of the gang, Diller, Clark and Henry Hower, were also captured. The Buzzard brothers are recognized as the leading members of the notorious "Welsh Mountain gang," one of the most relentless bands of plunderers ever known in the state. All five of the Buzzard brothers live in small cabins in the mountain fastness and their comrades live in the forests adjacent. The gang numbers some thirty, and they operate between Reading Lancaster and Philadelphia, running off cattle, stealing horses, robbing railroad stations, freight depots and farm houses. Their boldness this winter has become alarming. Horses have been stolen to transport plunder, and, after having been driven all night, abandoned, more dead than alive, at daylight. School houses and churches have not been spared, and cross road stores have been rifled of their contents. A month ago ten of the band were captured. Seven were sent to the eastern penitentiary and the remainder were acquitted. The arrests yesterday were regarded as very important, and it is believed that the deathblow to this robbing gang is to be dealt very soon. One of the Buzzards, who at one time was reported to be the leader of the band, is now reported to be aiding the detectives. The prisoners taken were sent to the Lancaster jail.

A recent dog-fight at Big Lick, Virginia, led to a fight between thirty friends, resulting in many black eyes and fines to the amount of several hundred dollars.

A Washington county justice has married 1,800 couples in two years.

There are no liquor selling houses in Potter county.

Death in a Coal Oil Lamp.

READING, January 11.—The dwelling house of Wellington B. Moser, No. 2827 Centre avenue, this city, was burned to the ground this evening and two persons were burned to death and two others so badly injured that the death of both of them is expected. The accident occurred through the bursting of a coal-oil lamp, which threw the burning oil over the dining-room, in which were Mr. Moser's four children, his wife, step-sister, Sallie Rothenberger, aged 14 years, and David Maurer, a boarder. Maurer blew into the lamp chimney for the purpose of extinguishing the light in order that the lamp might be filled, when the explosion occurred. Two of the children, both boys, were carried out of the room safely by their mother. The oldest child, Mary Moser, aged 3 years, was taken from the building by her uncle. Frank Moser, after she had been shockingly burned, no hopes being entertained of her recovery. Sallie Rothenberger and the youngest child, an infant aged 8 months, perished in the flames. The boarder, Maurer, had his hands, arms and face terribly burned.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Mifflinburg, on the 6 Jan., by Rev. I Grier, D. D., Mr. Franklin Harris Foster, of Mifflinburg, Pa., and Miss Sarah V. Barber, daughter of S. S. Barber, dec'd, of Mifflinburg.

At the residence of the bride, on the 11th Jan., by Rev. I. Grier, D. D., Mr. Wm. K. Foster and Miss Annie E. Whitley, both of Mifflinburg.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. D. M. Wolf, Mr. Samuel A. Krape, of Farmers' Mills, to Miss Sadie A. Bartges, of Penn Hall.

On January 7th, 1881, at the Evangelical parsonage, by Rev. D. P. Kline, Mr. Jerome Huber, of Logansville, and Miss Minerva Waltz, of Mackeyville, Clinton county, Pa.

On January 9th, 1881, in the New Florida Church, by Rev. D. P. Kline, Mr. William S. Breon, of Lock Haven, and Miss Emma T. Waite, of Rebersburg, Centre county.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. Michael Greninger to Miss Sarah Karsteter, both of Sugar Valley Clinton county Pa. (Clinton Co. papers please copy.)

DIED.

On the 7th inst., in Penn Township, Mrs. Elizabeth Dutweiler wife of John Dutweiler, aged 69 years, 9 months and 26 days.

On the 12th inst., near Rebersburg, George W. Reyer, of cancer at the liver, aged 53 years, 4 months and 3 days.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.00
Wheat No. 2	90
Corn	45
Rye	65
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	28
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	17.00
Salt, per Bbl.	1.50
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Timothyseed	
Flaxseed	4.50
Cloverseed	38
Butter	12
Eggs	7
Potatoes	30
Lard	5
Tallow	5
Soap	
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.30
Pea "	4.00

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER
DEALERS IN
Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt
MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of
GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

Prepare for Snow!

James C. Condo
AT
PENN HALL, PA.,
has just completed a lot of very superior
SLEIGHS,

which he offers at moderate prices. He warrants them made of first class stock by skillful and experienced mechanics. Give him a call before you buy elsewhere. He will guarantee satisfaction in all respects. 47-3m

STORE CLOSED!

THE BEE HIVE STORE
was closed Friday, January 7th, 1881,

TO MARK DOWN

TO MARK DOWN

TO MARK DOWN

the entire stock of Winter Goods to close them out before taking stock, FEBRUARY 1st, 1881.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION in Dress Goods many reduced way below cost rather than carry them over the season.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Woolen Goods and Cloakings.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Skirts and Shawls.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Towels, Napkins and Table Linens. A good Table Linen at only 20 cts. a yard.

A GREAT REDUCTION on the entire stock of Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, &c

A good Calico, Fast Colors at 4 cts.
Very best Calico at 7 cts.
Very best Muslin at 7½ cts.
Very best Heavy Shirting at 9 cts.
A good Gingham at 7 cts.
Everything else reduced in same way.

GREATEST BARGAINS in Black and Colored Cashmeres, Black and Colored Silks ever offered in Central Pennsylvania.

During this Great Sale we will offer the most extraordinary bargains ever offered by any store in Central Pennsylvania on account of the class of goods we offer, the immense stock, from which to select and the prices to which we have marked them. But during this great closing out sale at the prices we have marked them we will sell exclusively for Cash.

SALE BEGAN JANUARY 8th, 1881, TO CONTINUE TWENTY DAYS ONLY.

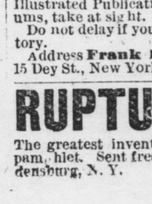
Everybody should call at once and see the wonderful bargains we offer for cash to reduce our stock.

Bee Hive Store, 65 Main Street, Lock Haven, Pa.

J. J. EVERETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Wanted 20,000 lbs. good tub washed Wool for Cash or exchange for Goods.

HELP Yourselves by making money whereby else always k ejover from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.



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For this Style Singer.
We will send it to your Depot to be examined before you pay for it. If it is not as represented it can be returned at our expense. Send a postal card for illustrated Circular. C. A. WOOD & CO. 17 N. Tenth St., Philada., Pa. 28-3m

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(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
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S. WOODS CALWELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
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Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C

FREE SAMPLES of two of the best articles ever sold by agents to every one who answers this within sixty days.
American Manuf'g Co,
25-3m City Mills, Massachusetts.

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$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

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EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury, is entitled to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED.—Many are drawing less than entitled to.—Thousands of Heirs entitled to Pension and Bounty. REJECTED CASES re-opened.

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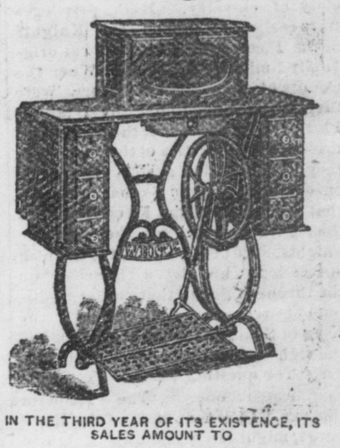

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54,853 Machines.
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Every wagon built of first-class stock and by expert mechanics. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. 39-1y

UNDERTAKING.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to attend to all calls in this line at anytime and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of

COFFINS & CASKETS

always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices. SHOP ON PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

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FALL AND WINTER OPENING!!

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING
In all its Branches a
SPECIALITY.

She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, MILLHEIM, PA.

OPIUM A CURE Cured by the ONLY TRUE cure, in less time and at less cost than by any other means. No suffering or inconvenience. Treatment shipped to any part of the U. S. or Canadas. Full particulars free. Address.
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PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
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Calls promptly answered day or night

DR. D. H. MINGLE,
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Main Street, Millheim, Pa

The Order of the Golden Fleece.

The name of the Golden Fleece had a two-fold signification. It meant to typify the spirit of chivalrous adventure—of going into new lands to conquer new fame—the same spirit which actuated the Argonauts of legend, who went in search of the Golden Fleece. But there was also the religious idea. The Savior has been represented under the form of a lamb. To win His redemption by "knightly" deeds, in the best signification of that noble wor , was obviously an object of the new society of chivalry. High privileges were early conferred on the Knights of the Fleece, whose number was originally limited to thirty-one. When the Counts of Egmont and Horn were illegally executed under the reign of Philip II. on account of the stand they made for the liberties of their country, they both appealed against the sentence, alleging, among other reasons, that as Knights of the Fleece they had the right to be tried by their brother knights. After the war of the Spanish succession, which left a Bourbon on the throne of Spain, there arose a dispute between the Emperor and the King of Spain as to which of them had the right to the sovereignty of the order. The question was an extremely complicated one. The Emperor Charles VI., as heir male of the Hapsburgs, might fairly claim the knightly heritage as his right. On the other hand Philip of Bourbon might urge descent through an heiress and plead that in Spain and the Low Countries the Salic law had never been recognized. The matter was finally arranged through treaty, the Emperor and King of Spain being recognized as joint grandmasters of the order, with equal power to name knights. The Austrian and Spanish badges of the order are almost though not quite identical in form. Each has the well-known collar of gold and flint-stones, with the typical device, "Ante ferit quam flamma micat," though the nobler legend runs—"Pretium non vile laborem."

The Archdukes of Austria and the Infants of Spain are all, as a rule, Knights of the Fleece. In later years the order has been conferred with what must to heralds have appeared undue freedom. For instance, on M. Thiers, who was not even "noble," and indeed had the sole merit of being President of the French Republic and one of the greatest men living. Then it was that political oddity called the Spanish republic, which betowed the distinction of the little red collar ribband on M. Thiers. The Duke of Aosto, by the way while figuring as Amadeus I. of Spain sent the Fleece to a distinguished Castilian nobleman, who returned the decoration without a word. It is a waste of words to characterize the conduct of this grandee as it deserves. Why the foreign house of Savoy should be less entitled to respect than the foreign house of France it would be difficult to explain. The Prince of Wales is a Knight of the Golden Fleece—the only Englishman who enjoys that distinction. The Spanish order was conferred on him when he was ten years old, the Austrian some time later. Not long ago it was whispered that his Catholic Majesty was rather anxious for an exchange of ribands between the Courts of S. Ildefonso and St. James. He wanted the Garter for himself and would have conferred the Fleece on the Duke of Edinburg or on Prince Albert Victor of Wales—perhaps on both—to secure for himself the most coveted of all decorations, without which no soverign feels that he belongs to the inner circle of royalty.

Throwing His Family to the Wolves.

Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature, yet there are circumstances in which this law should be infringed, and the safety of others take precedence of the longing to preserve one's life from the danger which threatens it. No one, for instance, can read, without a feeling of indignation, the subjoined incident, related by a Russian contemporary. A peasant, residing near Moscow, was traveling through a deserted part of the country in a conveyance containing himself, his wife and four children, when the party was pursued by a flock of howling, famishing wolves. The peasant urged the horses along at full speed, but in spite of all the wolves gained every minute on the travelers. A horrible death seemed imminent, when the father devised a plan for personally escaping from the danger. He took his youngest child in his arms and deliberately threw it to the pursuers. This averted the danger for a brief time, but soon after the wolves were again following the carriage in search of fresh prey. Successively the other three children were thrown to them and devoured, which enabled the man and his wife to reach a neighboring village in safety. The poor mother, who had in vain implored her husband not to sacrifice in this barbarous fashion the lives of her little ones, denounced the unnatural parent to the authorities. The case has just been heard, and the father acquitted, on the theory that he had the right to sacrifice his children since his own life was at stake. The law of his country may absolve him, but every parent will condemn him.

Never Forget Anything.

A successful business man says there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen, which were afterwards of great use to him, namely: "Never to lose anything and never to forget anything."

An old lawyer sent with him an important paper, with certain instructions what to do with it.

"But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it, what shall I do then?"

The answer was, with the utmost emphasis, "You must not lose it."

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?"

"But I say you must not happen to! I shall make no provision for any such occurrence, You must not lose it!"

FARM AND GARDEN.

MICE AND RABBITS GNAWING TREES.—Every winter the agricultural journals contain inquiries as to a remedy to prevent mice and rabbits gnawing trees and we have nearly annually answered them. Our remedy, which we have tried with success, has proved effectual in every instance in which it has been properly applied. It is to bandage the trees with any old cotton or woolen cloth, or very stiff paper will do. For mice, eight or ten inches high will answer; for rabbits, not less than two feet. The latter standing upright can reach up very nearly two feet as far as they can reach they will gnaw. The same cloth, if put away, will last for several years. Of course the bandaging must be well done and tied to the trees securely. In gardens, where trees are sure to be found if there are any in the vicinity a good protection is to feed them with cabbage-stalks, or decayed heads of cabbage, offals of rutabagas, carrots, hay, etc. A "dead trap," baited with apple, will also soon clear a garden; but, if in a starving condition, a half dozen rabbits will destroy fifty young trees in a single night. One winter they not only injured several young pear trees for us, but nipped off the tender ends of certain shrubs as cleanly as if done with pruning shears.

PITS FOR VEGETABLES.—Most of our cellars are too warm for the best preservation of vegetables, and it is, therefore, advisable to store only a limited quantity for immediate use, in the house, while the main stock should be kept in a cool barn cellar, or in an outdoor pit. Such a pit, for family use, is easily made by digging a trench about three or four feet wide and of the same depth and as long as necessary, taking care to select a situation where water can not stand. At the approach of Winter the pit is filled up to the level of the ground with the roots to be wintered. Beets, turnips, carrots, etc. Narrow partitions of soil may be placed longitudinally between the different kinds, so that each may be taken out separately. This dividing of the pit into several sections has the additional advantage of making the bulk of each smaller. Large quantities of roots in one mass are liable to heat and do not keep as well as smaller lots. The roots are then covered with enough soil, say six inches, to protect them against the frosts of early Winter, When severe cold sets in, about the middle of December, more soil is thrown on, not less than two feet, over every part of the pit, sloping off towards the sides, and the surface, firmly packed down with the back of a spade. With heavy soil this will be sufficient to turn off the rain and the snow water, but in sandy soil it is better to add an additional protection of straw, corn-stalks or boards.

WHITE CHEESE.—The reports speak of a considerable increase in the make of white cheese this season. There are certain markets where uncolored cheese is called for at higher figures than colored cheese brings, and that has caused an increased make of this year. But those who prefer white cheese are more critical and require it to be without fault when they are ready to pay the highest price. Yet the class that prefers this cheese is limited in number, so that the market is easily overstocked. That appears to be the case this season, and that has placed it at a disadvantage. If this class of buyers become supplied it is difficult to sell it for a good price on the general market. London and Manchester, England, take more of the white cheese than all the other markets. It is only safe as a general thing, to make that class of goods that everybody buys. The great body of buyers prefer yellow butter and cheese, and where nature has not properly colored them the artificial color must be applied to obtain the best prices. This year the market appears to be overstocked.

LEAVES AND FRUITS.—The absolute necessity of leaves in developing fruit is becoming well understood by cultivators, but we still see some blunders committed by those who do not fully understand the office of these organs. The owner of a vineyard concluded he would have better grapes than his neighbors if he turned the full rays of the sun on the forming and ripening bunches. He cut off most of the shoots above the bunches, and thus removed two-thirds of all the fully grown foliage. The consequence was, the grapes were nearly worthless and the vines were ruined. It is the foliage and not the fruit which wants the sunlight. Another instance: A tree of the Yellow Gauge plum dropped its leaves from leaf-blight when the plums were only two thirds grown, and with only a bitter flavor. The branches were quite bare for some weeks, and the fruit was stationary. A new set of leaves then came out, the plums finished their growth and ripened into the honeyed sweetness peculiar to that variety.

VIEWS OF AN OLD FARMER.—A successful old farmer once said, that "one acre of land well prepared and cultivated will produce more than two which receive only the same amount of labor used on one. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog, well fed and cared for, is more profitable than two fed on the amount that will keep one well. One acre of grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass is raised. The farmer who never reads the papers, and sneers at book farming and improvements, generally has a leaky roof, broken-down fences, and complains of bad seasons and poor lands. The farmer who is above his business, and entrusts to others to manage, in due season has no business to attend to."

FOR storing onions, there is no better place than a dry, cool, and airy loft, where they can be spread out thinly, and often looked over for the removal of those which may have begun to decay. Warmth and moisture are fatal to the keeping of onions, and much handling is almost equally so.

FEED the young chicks often—bread wet with milk is as good as any food for them. They should have water twice a day in shallow vessels.

PLANT beets in a deep mellow, pliable soil, in rows thirty inches apart. Cover the seed about an inch deep. When the young plants are about an inch high thin to eight or ten inches in the row.

From an apparently very carefully conducted experiment by Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton, N. J., it appears that the thermo-electric power of iron and platinum undergoes no variation in a vacuum. (*American Journal of Science*, November, 1880), and thus modifies, if it does not disprove, the induction of Exner that thermo-electric force in general is due to the contact of the gases which bathe the metals.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

COCOA.—Many different kinds of cocoa are now advertised, but when the nibs are properly prepared there can be no doubt that the cocoa made from them is less heavy and more digestible than that obtained in other ways. Bruise one fourth pound of best Trinidad cocoa nibs in a mortar, add two quarts of water and boil slowly eight hours. Then strain and pour into bottles. It will keep fresh for several days. Heat the quantity required for breakfast, and serve in a kettle, with a spirit lamp underneath, as it is most important that the cocoa should be hot. Boiled milk should be served up at the same table. This method of preparing the cocoa enables the housekeeper to have it always ready at hand to heat as required in a few minutes. Shell cocoa is cheaper; it must be boiled very slowly, the proportions of water being one quart to a breakfast a cupful of the shell. After straining let it get cold, then skim off all the oil, and give it another boil before serving. Another economical way of making cocoa is to take three handfuls of shell cocoa and one ounce of pounded nibs; boil them in water three or four hours the day before the cocoa is wanted.

CARPETS.—The custom of completely covering the floor of bed-chambers with carpets is rapidly becoming obsolete. In some instances, people use no carpet at all. This extreme change is not at all desirable. It is good to have carpets in every part of the room where the feet must regularly be placed. It is bad to have carpets in part of the room where the feet are not regularly placed. These two rules govern the whole position, and the most inexperienced housewife can easily remember them. By these rules there should be carpet all around the bed, carpet opposite to the wardrobes or chests of drawers, carpet opposite the wash-stand, carpet opposite the dressing-table, but none under the beds, and none for a space or two or three feet around the room—that is to say, two or three feet from the walls of the room. The carpets that are laid down should be loose from each other, each one should be complete in itself, so that it can be taken up to be shaken with the least trouble, and each one should be arranged to lie close to the floor, so that dust may not easily get underneath. The advantage of such a plan are evident.

HOW TO SAVE SUGAR IN PRESERVING.—Although a little late in the season it may be well to repeat a hint often made on the manner of using in cooking fruit. One should know that sugar boiled with an acid, if it be but for three minutes will be converted in to glucose, which is the form of sugar found in sweet apples. One pound of sugar has as much sweetening power as 2½ pounds glucose. In other words, one pound of sugar stirred in to the fruit after it is cooked and while yet warm, will make the fruit as sweet as 2½ pounds added while the fruit is boiling. Save your sugar by a little chemical knowledge.

WINTER SALAD.—Take two Spanish onions, well boiled, and when cold cut them into slices and arrange them neatly in a salad bowl. Pour over a sauce composed of thick cream, a little vinegar, mustard and salt, and garnish round with beet root, which has been boiled, and when cold cut into shapes.

CORN OYSTERS.—Ingredients: Nine ears of corn, half cup of milk, one egg, flour, Cut the raw corn from the cob, mix it with the milk, salt, pepper, egg well beaten, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; drop from a large spoon into boiling lard, and fry a nice brown.

ORANGE PIE.—Beat to a cream one-half cup of sugar with a tablespoonful of butter, and add the beaten yolks of four eggs, the grated rind and juice of two oranges, and then the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff; bake with one crust.

HARD GINGERBREAD.—To one quart flour allow one pint of molasses, in which has been dissolved one dessert-spoonful of soda; flavor with nothing but ginger; do not handle too much, and roll and cut in any shape desired

BATTER PUDDING.—Six eggs, six tablespoonfuls flour, one quart of milk a little salt, and half a teaspoonful of soda, or a teaspoonful of baking powder; bake in a buttered pan for twenty minutes.

OLD boot tops, cut into pieces the right size and lined, make good iron holders. The leather keeps all heat away from the hand.

LARGE holes in a loaf of bread are proof of a careless cook. The kneading has been slighted.

Educating the Memory.

M. Lecoq de Boisbaudan, late director of the Ecole Nationale de Dessin, in Paris, trained his pupils with extraordinary success, beginning with the simplest figures in memory. They were made to study the models thoroughly before they tried to draw them from memory. One favorite expedient was to associate the sight memory with the muscular memory by making his pupils follow at a distance the outlines of the figures with a pencil held in their hands. After three or four months' practice, their visual memory became greatly strengthened. They had no difficulty in summoning images at will, in holding them steady and in drawing them. Their copies were executed with marvelous fidelity, as attested by a commission of the Institute, appointed in 1852 to inquire into the matter, of which the eminent painter, Horace Vernet, was a member. The present Slade, professor of fine arts, at University College, M. Legros, was a pupil of M. de Boisbaudran. He has expressed his indebtedness to the system, and he has assisted me of his own success in teaching others in a similar way. I could mention instances within my own experience in which the visualizing faculty has become strengthened by practice; notably, one of a prominent engineer, who had the power of recalling form with unusual precision, but not color. Replying to certain inquiries, recently, he said that they had induced him to practice his color memory, and that he has done so with such success that he has become quite an adept, and that the newly-acquired power was a source of much pleasure to him The memories we should aim at acquiring are chiefly based on a thorough understanding of the objects observed. In no case is this more surely effected than in the process of mechanical drawing, where the portended structure has to be portrayed so exactly in plan, elevation, side view and sections that the workman has simply to copy the drawing in metal, wood or stone, as the case may be. It is undoubtedly the fact that mechanicians, engineers and architects possess the faculty of seeing mental images with remarkable clearness and precision.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A DOWN-TOWN woman got mad at her husband the other day, and inwardly vowed that she wouldn't speak to him again, no never. And how that man did enjoy himself. A restful calm settled all over him; he put his feet on the window sill, smoked his cigar in the parlor, went out early and came in very late, ate with his knife, brought his friends home to dinner unexpectedly, stafed in bed until the fire was kindled and inhaled more true joy than he had ever dreamed the married state afforded. And that woman was dancing mad, and grew madder every day, till at last she broke out, "I should think you'd be ashamed to enjoy yourself when you know I'm feeling awfully all the time; so there boo, hoo," and the freshet of tears was but a preface to a deluge of talk that nearly wore the poor man out.

ON the Atlantic train for Bradford a very well known joker from Oil City was walking through a car, when he suddenly stooped down and picked up something.

"Who's lost half a dollar?" said he.

At once a dozen persons in the car were searching their pockets, and one ill-favored man responded that half a dollar was missing from his pocket, and held out his hand.

"Was it dated 1860?" said the Oil City man.

"Yes, I'm pretty sure it was."

"And nicked on one side?"

"Yes, that's mine."

"You are sure?"

"Certainly I am, so hand it over."

He handed it over, and when the man looked at the button which had been put in his hand, his face lengthened so suddenly it almost drove his head through his hat.

HE had never eaten a Malaga grape, and he squeezed the outside of one between his thumb and finger expecting the pulp to fly into his open mouth, like any decent sort of grape. The tough skin held, and looking at it dubiously he tossed it away, and tried another one. This one crushed in his fingers, the juice flying all over his thirty-seven cent necktie. With a look of unutterable disgust he appealed to a street gamin:

"Here, bub, I thought green grapes wuz gone by, but I'm durned if they ain't selling 'em yet. I'll give you ten cents if you'll eat these durn things."

And that boy sat on a dry goods box swung his feet weagged his jaws, licked his chops and earned the money, the rustic occasionally exclaiming between his fits of uncontrollable laughter.

"Eats 'm skins an' all, durned if he don't. Skins an' all, like a cow chewin a pumpkin!

A BAILIE of Glasgow was noted for the simplicity of his manners on the bench. A youth was charged before him with abstracting a handkerchief from a gentleman's pocket. The indictment being read, the Bailie, addressing the prisoner, remarked, "I hae nae doot ye did the deed, for I had a handkerchief ta'en oot o' my ain pouch this vera week." The same Magisterial logician was on another occasion seated on the bench, when a case of serious assault was brought forward by the public prosecutor. Struck by the powerful phraseology of the indictment, the Bailie proceeded to say, "For this malicious crime ye are fined half a guinea." The Assessor remarked that the case had not yet been proven. "Then," said the Magistrate, "we'll just mak' the fine five shillings."

THE Empress of Austria, we are told, "amuses" herself with a cup of chocolate at seven in the morning then goes to her stables. At one she takes a beefsteak and Hungarian wine, and after reading the daily papers, dines at six, and goes to a private arena attached to her apartments, where she rides unbroken steeds. How she finds time to sew buttons on the Emperor's trowsers and shirts, and darn the children's stockings, is difficult to understand.

SOME people have queer ideas of piety. For instance, a devout citizen of Elympton, Oregon, has built a house on posts forty feet high, in order to live near heaven. Forty feet! that's nothing. Why don't he live in the sky parlor of a fashionable first-class hotel!

"WE don't want all this, we don't want it," said an attorney to a voluble old lady on the witness-stand. "It is irrelevant." But the witness paid no heed, and talked on finishing with: "There, you've got it, whether you want it or not, and it isn't irreverent either,"

AN old lady at the revival meeting in Emlenton, the other night, arose in the congregation and said: "Brethren and sistren, I feel very regretful for my sins, and their burden is heavy. I feel—I feel—like the "shucker" on a brass candlestick."

FLASHER, having had his portrait painted, asks the opinion of his friend Dabbs, a retired home painter. Dabbs: "Well, it's like you; but if you've paid twenty-five pounds for it, you've been done. Why, there ain't half a pound of paint on the whole thing!"

REV. W. H. H. Murray says, "death is a definition, that is all." Well, if that is all—if death is simply a "de"—what-you-call-it?—"finition," it can't have a sting, as alleged. We always had a sneaking sort of a feeling that it was one of those things, but owing to a rush of political news we never got room to study so.

AN exchange says: "When milk sours, scalding will render it sweet again." It is different with an old maid. When she is sour, scalding will only augment her acidity.

BLIFFERS owns a brick-yard. His daughter has come out in a new bonnet, with brick-red trimmings, and the girls say she looks just kiln' in it.

IF a hotel clerk smiles pleasantly when you ask him a question, is it a sign he hasn't been there long.

MEN talk of killing time, while Old Time quietly assists in planting them.

WHY should not bald headed bachelors be in favor of the Turkish hair'em.

THE only house work some girls do is to dust around after a beau.

TOWANDA girls sigh for an intellectual method of banging the hair.

CONSUMPTION of the lung tissues must steadily increase by the retention of the foul corruption. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promotes gentle expectoration, and gives great relief to those suffering with Consumption.

"I am directed by my uncle, Hon. A. H. Stephens, to say to you that he is inclined to believe that he has derived some benefit from the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and he wishes to give it a further trial. Yours respectfully,
W. G. STEPHENS.
Crawfordville, Ga., March 31, 1870.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Doctor Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect.
A. H. STEPHENS."

An ingenious drilling machine has been devised for enlarging the lower or inner ends of holes for blasting purposes, so as to admit a large charge of powder being placed at one point. To accomplish this a tube is employed which has its upper end provided with screw threads, on which is screwed a jaw nut, and upon the end of the tube is screwed a cap, having radial arms. Through the centre of the cap is passed a rod, having a thumb nut screwed on its upper end; this rod extends down to the bottom of the hole, and its lower end is forked and has a curved bit or cutter pivoted thereon. The latter projects through a hole in the side of the tube at the lower end, and within the tube is a slotted guide piece which prevents the cutter being drawn up with the tube. After the usual hole has been drilled, this instrument is inserted in the hole to any desired depth and then rotated. By screwing down the thumb nut the cutter is gradually fed outward through the slot, thus making an enlarged chamber at the bottom of the hole, so as to apply an increased charge of powder.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recomending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—*Courant.*

Starting with the knowledge that mineral oil is lighter than water, and believing that oil will not take fire until it is vaporized, Col. Roberts, of Titusville, Penn., has invented a tank which he thinks will preserve the oil contents from ignition by lightning. A few feet from the top of the tank a diaphragm of iron is placed so that the tank has two compartments, the lower or larger of which has connection with the upper by an 8-inch pipe riveted to the diaphragm and extending to about eight inches of the bottom of the tank. An overflow and inlet pipe for water at the top of the upper chamber, a vent-tube through this same chamber, and an oil filling and emptying tube at the top of the lower chamber, complete the device. The tank is filled first with water, and then the oil is pumped into the lower chamber, of placing most of the water, and finding protection from air admixture.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood. There is no remedy that will restore the health from debility like the VEGETINE. It is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and aronses the whole system to action. It has never failed in this complaint.

Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys has been examining the collections of mollusca made during the expeditions of the British ships Lightning and Porcupine in the North Atlantic, and, by comparing the facts thus disclosed with others elsewhere developed, has come to some interesting conclusions. Some of the shells lived only at depths of between 9000 and 10,000 feet; but the very same species had been discovered in a fossil state at a height of more than 2000 feet in Sicily and Calabria. These molluscan fossils then had lived at one time 11,000 or 12,000 feet lower than their position when found, or, in other words, had been sent up from ocean depths a much greater distance than the present height of Mt. Etna (10,870 feet) above the level of the Mediterranean. His observations of the post-tertiary deposits generally in Europe, Asia and North America forced him to question the permanence, or even the antiquity (speaking geologically), of existing ocean basins.

A wash that would usually take all day with ordinary soap, can be done in three hours, with Dobbins' Electric Soap. (made by Cragin & Co, Philadelphia,) and it cannot injure the finest fabric. Try it.

Gustav Engel has experimented upon animal and vegetable substances to ascertain the principles involved in dyeing. All the experiments agreed in proving that the facility with which substances absorb and retain dyes depends almost entirely upon physical structure, and especially upon capillarity.

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